

The Chicago Eagle
 PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
 An Independent Newspaper, Fearless
 and Truthful.
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES \$2.00 PER YEAR
 ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO:
CHICAGO EAGLE
 304 TEUTONIC BUILDING.
 Telephone: Main 3913—Auto. 31612.
 Northwest Corner Washington St. and Sta. Ave.
 HENRY F. DONOVAN, Editor and Publisher
 Entered as Second Class Matter October 11,
 1878, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under
 Act of March 3, 1879.
 ESTABLISHED OCTOBER 5, 1889.



By Henry F. Donovan.

Incorporated under the Laws of Illinois.

The Chicago Eagle is devoted to National, State and Local Politics; to the publication of Municipal, State, County and Sanitary District news; to comment on people in public life; to clean baseball, sports, and to the publication of General Political Information.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916.

WACKER ON ENLISTMENTS.

Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, in a letter sent to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, commented on the fact that 75 per cent of the men who applied for enlistment in the first week's recruiting had been refused. He suggested making cities more "livable" as a means of strengthening citizens to meet the requirements necessary for acceptance in the army and as an economical step.

Physical deterioration, apparently the cause for rejections of 1,500 of 2,000 applicants, can be eliminated considerably among citizens—46 per cent of the population reside in cities—by means of more playgrounds and outdoor health-giving recreation parks, he asserted. Mr. Wacker declared that it is a national menace of alarming extent that three-fourths of those desiring to answer the country's call are rejected.

"Our cities require better sanitation, proper housing, less crowding and congestion, and, above all, ample means for healthful recreation. The war department should give Chicago the chance to make its great health-giving lake front playgrounds as provided in the plan of Chicago."

WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS.

The business interests of the country are tired of these conditions:
 Tariff tinkering for political ends.
 Five tariff revisions in twenty-three years.

Confidence shaken.
 Business demoralized.
 Huge money losses.
 Millions of workers unemployed.
 What the people demand is:
 A sane and permanent tariff policy.
 A scientific adjustment.
 More common sense, less politics.
 All the facts brought out.
 The way to get these reforms is to:
 Establish a permanent Tariff Commission.

Make it non-partisan.
 Give it broad powers.
 Give it an ample appropriation.
 Have everybody represented.
 Put the professional politicians off the job.
 Stop lobbying and log-rolling.
 Bring out all the facts.
 Reduce unemployment.
 Establish confidence.
 Stabilize business.

PROHIBITION AND BUSINESS.

One of the leading business men of Chicago and one of our most progressive citizens who is a close observer of public affairs, writes to The Eagle as follows:

"Investigation of conditions in Michigan would make good reading for the liberal element."

"The Michigan legislature a few years ago enacted a law creating a Tax Commission, the members of which are appointed by the governor. The duty of the Commission is to usurp the powers granted to local assessors and to assess property both real and personal, on its actual valuation. The legislature, however, stopped before it did its full duty. It granted the State Tax Commission the power to increase the assessed valuation to the actual valuation, but it did not empower the Commission to reduce the 'rate' of taxation, consequently taxpayers face the situation of paying more than double the taxes heretofore assessed for the reason that they must pay a rate, in some cases, of more than 3½ per cent which is actual confiscation of business. The Michigan statute stipulates the percentage of taxes to be paid for school purposes and maintenance of county, state and city. Take for instance the city of Muskegon. It is permitted by law to charge for its maintenance, the rate of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation in the city. In 1914 the assessed valuation was about \$12,000,000. The city was entitled to 1 per cent or \$120,000; the state, county, school and other



FRED W. UPHAM,
 Who Will Be Elected Delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Ninth District.

taxing bodies the balance, amounting to 2.47 per hundred dollars. In 1915 the assessed valuation of the city will be \$30,000,000. The Tax Commissioners state that the rate will be lowered by reason of the increased taxes and you realize that this statement is a fallacy for the reason that the city of Muskegon will demand what it is entitled to, 1 per cent or \$300,000.

"The conditions which obtain in Michigan are brought about largely by reason of drastic legislation against big business which heretofore paid sufficient taxes to maintain the state. Brewers have been driven out of the state and the result is that the taxes heretofore paid by the saloon and brewery must be realized from other sources."

"The Tax Commission referred to will shortly visit Wayne county, the home of the automobile, and the howl that will come up from manufacturers in Detroit will be heard all over the world."

"It might be interesting to know that not one large town in the state of Michigan has been represented on this Tax Commission. The members come from Fruit Ridge, Roscommon and Ann Arbor, respectively."

OBITUARY.

RUDOLPH BRAND.

Chicago lost one of its most highly respected citizens when Rudolph Brand passed away at Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Brand was 65 years old, and was one of the pioneer brewers of Chicago. After the great fire in 1871, he moved to Blue Island, and established a small brewery. He later returned to Chicago and erected the brewery at Elston and Snow streets.

He was made president of the United States Brewing Company more than twenty years ago. Last January, he retired from the active management of the company, and went to California for his health. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Clara Ulrich Brand, one daughter, Mrs. Clara Ulrich Brand, and two sons, Alfred and Philip Brand.

EAGLETS.

The Theodore Wasserman Company, whose headquarters are in the Conway Building, enjoys a splendid reputation made by its work in reinforced concrete. The cement work and paving of this company are also worthy of all praise.

President Thomas A. Smyth, of the Sanitary District, has increased the efficiency of the service one hundred per cent since he took office.

One of the very best Aldermen in the City Council, is Edward F. Cullerton. He has been longest in the public service of any member of the City Council and his usefulness to the people

ple has been demonstrated over and over again.

William Legner is always loyal to his friends and has always fulfilled every trust imposed on him with credit and honor.

Alderman Henry P. Bergen has made a good City Council record that will always stand by him.

The Little Giant motor truck made by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company is said by experts to be the best, most reliable and up-to-date truck in existence.

The theatrical profession, men and women, the legal profession, leading business men and all other callings praise the Morrison photograph studios. Clara Louise Hagins, secretary of the studio, is always there to see that ladies receive every attention.

Judge Thomas F. Scully has made a splendid record in the County Court. The people have confidence in him and their confidence has never been misplaced, either when the judge was on the Municipal bench or in his present responsible position.

Judge D. E. Sullivan has made an honest, dignified and able record on the bench.

Benjamin F. Richardson, the well known lawyer, has met with deserved success and has a host of friends.

The election machinery of Chicago and Cook County is in safe hands with Judge Scully at the head of it.

Julius Oswald, the well known barber at 154 West Randolph street, is very popular with the city hall boys.

Former Judge M. A. La Buy would make a splendid member of Congress. He has always filled every position he has held with credit to himself and honor to the community.

Judge John P. McGorty continues to gain the approbation of everybody for his work in the Circuit court.

John Mack Glenn, the able secretary of the Illinois Manufacturing Association, is one of Chicago's live wires.

Walter Clyde Jones made an honorable and useful record in the State Senate. He would make a good judge.

Former Judge John E. Owens is strongly backed for one of the Democratic nominations for Judge of the Superior Court.



ROY O. WEST,
 Republican National Committeeman from Illinois.

In the PUBLIC EYE

DOING HOSTLER SERVICE



Miss Iris Ford, one of the reigning favorites in London society and frequently referred to as a "Diana of the Buckinghamshire hunts," is among the women of the empire who have undertaken menial tasks as their contribution to the defense of the country against the Teutonic allies. Miss Ford is a helper in one of the remount depots established by the war department for the care and training of horses destined for service at the front.

Miss Ford, along with her companions, reports at the stable at 7 a. m., and works until six o'clock in the evening. They have not only to "break" the animals with vicious tendencies and hostility to mounts, but also to clean them of mud and dirt and preserve the sanitary conditions of the stables. There is at the depot where Miss Ford is enlisted, near Maidenhead, as well as all other remount establishments, what is termed a "head lad," who in every instance is a woman, for at none of the remount stations is there a man to do any part of the work. Miss Ford's chief is a well-known hunting woman with executive ability and approved nerve, who is herself neither ashamed nor afraid to do any of the rough work she expects from the assistants.

Practically all these women have taken up the habit of riding astride, sidesaddles being unknown in these depots.

"LITTLE GEORGE" OLIVER

Senator George T. Oliver of Pennsylvania was left an orphan when a mere lad and was reared by an older brother and his wife. The latter was only about eight years older than George, but she came to regard him as a son. She always referred to him as "Little George," and this continued long after "Little George" had reached manhood. Even after he was married she felt as if she ought to see that his face and hands were clean.

In 1900, after the congressional reapportionment, Oliver was prominently mentioned for congressman-at-large. His brother went home one day in high spirits over the prospects of a really, truly congressman in the family.

"Looks as if they're going to send George to congress," he told his wife. She seemed strangely lacking in enthusiasm.

"Aren't you glad to hear of George's good luck?" her husband asked.

"Yes," she murmured, reflectively.

"But do you think George is old enough to go to congress?"

"Little George" was then a sturdy and promising little chap of fifty-two years.



QUITS LIFE-SAVING SERVICE



After fifty-four years of service to the government of the United States, Sumner I. Kimball has retired at the age of eighty-one.

For thirty years he was at the head of the United States coast guard and life-saving service.

In accepting his application for retirement, President Wilson paid him a beautiful tribute, holding him up to the admiration of his fellows for the development of the wonderful humanitarian system of life saving from its infancy. The president said:

"I desire to extend to you my felicitations upon the closing of your active career in the public service with which you have been identified for more than half a century, and to avail myself of this opportunity to express the interest I feel in writing into effect the mandate of congress which carries for you so signal an honor in recognition of your distinguished service at the head of the life-saving service of the United States."

"You have been charged with the conduct of affairs of the humanitarian branch of the government from its infancy. Its growth and development from the few straggling improvised stations into an organization commanding the respect and admiration, not only of our own people, but of the entire civilized world, reflect the wisdom of your administration, and it must be gratifying to you to feel assured that the improvement in the condition of the personnel by the inclusion of the service in the recently recreated coast guard will result in securing the high standard of efficiency which it has always been your earnest endeavor to maintain."

There is no more modest man in Washington than Superintendent Kimball, and when he was asked to comment upon his record he said: "I may have earned some credit, but I certainly do not deserve all of the encomiums that have been heaped upon me."

THE NEW WAR MINISTER

Those who attended the Baltimore convention four years ago will never forget that slim, studious figure which, with remarkable oratorical and disputative ability, led the fight for Wilson in the Ohio delegation. He broke the unit rule and prevented the wasting of the men from the northern part of the state on Judson Harmon, the favorite son.

It is not too much to say that Woodrow Wilson might never have been president of the United States had it not been for this plucky battle of Newton D. Baker. The Cleveland leader had been the original Wilson man in Ohio and many years before a student under Wilson in Johns Hopkins university, in the very city where the convention was held.

Added to persona! affection, Mr. Wilson thus four years ago incurred a political debt. This debt he now repays by giving Mr. Baker a post, if not of great ease or financial emolument, certainly of immense responsibility and opportunity to display creative and administrative talent of the highest order.

Mr. Wilson's second war secretary, like his first, is a lawyer of the highest caliber. Unlike Mr. Garrison, however, Mr. Baker is a politician of well-earned repute. He is studious by inclination, but by occupation a rough-and-tumble fighter.

Into Mr. Baker's hands will be put the execution of the preparedness plan for the army which congress is quite certain to enact this session. He is not acquainted with the details of army organization, but with his remarkable mind he will probably grasp his problem as quickly as any civilian would—and war secretaries are almost invariably drawn from civil life.

Whether he will have sympathy with army aims and army feelings is more in doubt. For several months he has supported the president's preparedness stand, as he has all the other prominent Wilson policies. He was originally an avowed little navy and little army man and is believed to have been convinced of the justice of the opposite side's position about the same time as the president. Mr. Baker still is a member of several peace societies



WILLIAM W. WRIGLEY, JR.,
 Who Will Be Elected Delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Ninth District.

PERSONAL LIBERTY

Great Statesmen of America, Including President and Ex-President, Oppose Tyranny of Prohibition.

Washington, D. C.—"I do not believe the party programs of the highest consequence to the political life of the state and of the nation ought to be thrust to one side and hopelessly embarrassed for long periods together by making a political issue of a great question which is essentially nonpolitical, nonpartisan, moral and social in its nature."

—Woodrow Wilson to the Rev. Thomas B. Shannon of Newark, N. J., while governor of New Jersey.

The above extract from a letter by the president while governor of New Jersey was dug up here in connection with Wm. J. Bryan's latest declaration making prohibition a national issue. It was written by the president when asked to go on record on local option. Every one who has talked to him during the last few days agrees that his sentiments are unchanged.

Under no circumstances, in the opinion of men closest to him, will President Wilson endorse any movement designed to drag the liquor question into the day's political issue. They say a letter written by him shows this. In it the president wrote:

"I am a thorough believer in local self-government and believe that every self-governing community which constitutes a local unit should have the right to control the matter of the regulation of or the withholding of licenses. The questions involved are social and moral and are not susceptible of being made parts of a party program. Wherever they have been made the subject of party contests they have thrown every other question, however important, into the background and have made constructive party action impossible for long years together."

National prohibition is a dangerous proposition, said former President Taft, speaking before the Bar Association of Boston at its seventeenth triennial banquet.

"It would revolutionize the National Government," he said. "It would put on the shoulders of the Government the duty of sweeping the doorsteps of every home in the land. If

national prohibition legislation is passed, local government will be destroyed."

"And if you destroy local government you destroy one of the things that go to make for a healthy condition of the National Government."

"National prohibition is non-enforceable; it is a confession on the part of the state government of inability to control and regulate their own special business and duty; if the matter were placed under Federal control it would result in creation of a machinery of government officials large enough to nominate any president."

Congressman Thomas Gallagher of Chicago in the course of his speech in Congress against the proposed prohibition amendment said: "National prohibition would be destructive of the inalienable right of the citizen to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, guaranteed by the Constitution. I am a believer in personal liberty, and as a citizen of this Republic I feel that this resolution would act as an infringement on my right to such liberty. It is considered, and rightfully so, as absolutely un-American by millions of our people, who feel that they are abundantly able to govern their moral habits without limitation or restriction from a law of this kind. It is an abridgment of the right originally guaranteed by the fundamental law to the people of the United States. I am unalterably opposed to it, because I believe firmly in the principle of the largest share of personal liberty to the individual consistent with the general welfare."

Wheeler & Co., the popular clothiers at 125 South State street, over Peacock's, are doing an immense business. Their credit system makes many friends and patrons for them.

Frank J. Hogan has made a great record as attorney for the Fire Department. He is always looking after the interest of the people.

Alderman John Powers is invincible in the Nineteenth.



ROBERT E. BURKE,
 Veteran Democrat Who Will Be Elected Delegate-at-Large.